

WHAT WILL BE THE TERMS OF PEACE?

Atlanta Journal.

There is much speculation as to what changes, territorial and otherwise, the war will bring to pass. What will be the allies' terms if they win, or the Kaiser's terms if he should win? It is rather a safe guess that in the former event France will recover Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium will be awarded a great indemnity, England will take over German colonies in Africa and elsewhere, Russia will extend her boundaries along the Austrian frontier, Serbia will be compensated with land or money, perhaps, with both and that Prussian ambition will be stripped of its war-making power.

This is merely a faint outline of the predictions and conjectures that can be ventured. France may demand far more than Alsace-Lorraine and financial recompense for the invasion she has suffered. Belgium may insist upon having a slice of Germany in Europe and also in Africa. England will scarcely be content with less than Germany's withdrawal from China, and she will make the most of the occasion to build yet stronger her colonial interests. It has long been Russia's dream to gain access to a southern port and to cement the unity of Slavic nations; she will not daily if the opportunity comes.

It is not incredible that the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein, now the base of Germany's navy and of the famous Kiel canal, may be declared neutral, or restored to Denmark from whom Russia wrested them some fifty years ago. Nor is it inconceivable that the German empire itself, built up so badly and skillfully through Bismarck's blood-and-iron policy, may be reduced to something like its original elements. Likewise Austria-Hungary, composed as it is of ill-sorted kingdoms and peoples, may be split. An autonomous Poland has been suggested, and may materialize. Indeed, the political and territorial map of Europe may shortly be transformed, all these suppositions being premised, of course, upon victory for the allies.

As to the detailed changes that may come, nothing more than a guess can be hazarded, but as to the general purpose and policy of the allies, if they win, there seems little doubt. The London correspondent of The New York Herald, who evidently is well informed, says that from talks with the highest diplomats and from the views of journalists from England, Russia and France, he is assured that the allies will be satisfied with nothing short of the complete overthrow of the Kaiser's militarism.

"Prussian militarism must go," this correspondent continues, "from the English, French and Russian point of view, that is a requisite of the restoration of peace. Suppose peace were seriously considered now, diplomatists say, what could be the terms? In Belgium alone, it is estimated, the property damage amounted several days ago to two hundred million dollars. Since then several cities and towns have been bombarded and partly destroyed. France has been ravaged from the northern border to within a few leagues of Paris. Vast armies have been called into the field and vast losses inflicted. The world might well stand appalled at the price either combatant will have to pay when all this is over. Should the allies win, one of the first matters they would insist upon, I am informed, is the surrender of the German fleet. This demand could be prevented only by the destruction of the fleet in battle. Unless every leader of the allies justifies himself, the slogan is found in these words: 'The Kaiser must go.'"

The purpose of the allies, then, is to get unstinted reparation for the losses and injuries they claim to have suffered and to crush the seat of militarism which they contend is responsible for this war. French journals are a unit in insisting that adequate indemnity be demanded in Belgium's behalf; and The London Daily Mail declares, "This is to be a fight to the finish; the only terms are Germany's absolute surrender." This being the spirit of the allies, it is certain that they will be unsparing in the enforcement of their policy if they triumph.

But Germany is no less determined than they to make secure the fruits of victory if she wins. Germany, too, feels that she is fighting for her very existence, and will fight to the limit of endurance and hope. Should the Kaiser's bold plans be achieved, there will be changes in the map of Europe and of the world scarcely less far-reaching than if the allies are the arbiters. Germany and Austria would doubtless secure

their dreamed-of road to Constantinople and a powerful sphere of influence in Asia Minor. They would put a speedy end to Serbia and crush, once and for all, the hope of Slavic unity and strength in the Balkans. Germany has already seized Belgium, though her grip now seems loosening. Would she not hold it, if she could? Certainly she would rule the Baltic and make a ghost of England's fortunes in the North Sea. It has been suggested, indeed, that she would demand sovereignty over Holland, "would probably swallow Denmark, and would exact of France an indemnity which would make that of 1870 seem a farthing."

All this, to be sure, is speculation, much of which may fade to airy nothings in the light of the actual outcome. But it can scarcely be doubted that whether ultimate victory falls to the allies or to the Kaiser, momentous results will ensue.

THE COTTON CROP.

Marketing of This Year's Crop and Duty of Cotton Growers.

The Manufacturers' Record prints the following very timely and pertinent comment on the situation which is now concerning the country probably more than anything else:

It is important that cotton should not be sacrificed, but it is equally as important that cotton growers should realize that they must stand their share of the world's losses and that they cannot hope to get full prices for their staple this year. They have raised what is probably the largest cotton crop ever produced, and at a time when the whole business of the world is halted by war.

Cotton growers should understand that when they owe debts it is a matter of honor to sell enough of their cotton to pay these debts, even if they have to sell below the cost of production. In times of stress and business depression, thousands of security holders have to sell below the cost to them in order to meet their obligations, and millions of men under such conditions as now exist have to sell their labor at a price below its real value in order to get the best they can, and they feel fortunate in these times in having half a loaf when they cannot get a whole one.

It would be a sad blow to the structure of business life and business integrity of the South if cotton growers should be made to feel that they are to be coddled and nursed to a larger extent than any other class of people. It was not so with the grain growers of the West when wheat sold at 50 cents a bushel and corn at 18 or 20 cents; it was not so in Kansas when droughts practically destroyed the work of a whole year. These people faced the situation with courage and overcame their losses or pocketed their losses and faced the future with new courage.

Moreover, the only possible way to increase the production of food stuffs throughout the South and lessen the acreage next year in cotton is by those cotton growers who are dependent upon loans in order to make a crop learning by force of circumstances, by the hard logic of facts, that they cannot go on concentrating upon cotton in the belief that the whole country will again come to their relief. Every effort to reduce cotton acreage by legislation, national or state, is, on its face, so absurd that one wonders at such suggestions being made by public men. Even if it were possible, it would be impolitic and uneconomic, for the South should raise a moderate crop of cotton next year. It cannot entirely adjust itself in one year to abandoning cotton without a far greater loss than to raise a moderate crop, even if it should be sold at cost or less, for even then the loss would be less than the loss of complete stoppage. Many an industrial plant has to run at a loss because to shut down would cause a still heavier loss.

The right of a man to cultivate his land and to put it in cotton or in corn as may suit his own fancy, cannot be taken from him by legislation, and if it could be done it would result only in disaster. But men can be taught by hard experience that they cannot indefinitely go on borrowing money with which to make a crop. Moreover, landowners who encourage their tenants to raise cotton because they know nothing themselves except cotton, and their name is legion, and merchants who advance supplies on credit against cotton to be planted, and thus practically compel the cotton grower to buy from them his food stuffs for man and beast at a high price, and the name of such merchants is many legions, must also learn that they are now paying the penalty for the system which they have built up. They have built on a foundation of sand, and the storm of one bad

business season is destroying some of them, though they had seven or eight years of splendid cotton prices and big profits on which to base a solid foundation.

When the cotton grower who is in debt has sold enough of his cotton to pay his obligations, and that is a matter of common honesty unless his creditors are willing to extend the time of payment, he has a right to store the balance of his crop and hold it just as long as he wants to, regardless of the ups and downs of the market. But with the size of this crop and the world's conditions both taken into view, every grower should seriously study the situation and decide whether it would not be wise to sell at least some of his cotton on every fairly active or strong market. If the growers will part with some of their cotton on every good market and withdraw every time the market declines, it will be possible for the South to get rid of a very considerable proportion of the present crop to the ultimate advantage of the grower and all business interests throughout the South. It is wise to bear in mind that this crop, probably the largest and the best that the South has ever produced, cannot be held off the market without ultimately coming on with a rush and breaking it to a point where growers would be at a greater disadvantage than at present.

The Manufacturers' Record has, for twenty-five years, been a persistent advocate of higher prices for cotton. It has recognized the importance of good prices of cotton to every business interest in the South. It has fought every effort to break down the price of cotton, whether by the spinners of Europe or this country or by cotton speculators, but in the light of present world conditions it fully recognizes that though the "Buy-a-Bale" movement has been productive of much good, and should be encouraged on a sound basis and not on a gambling basis, it is not possible for a surplus of this kind to absorb the surplus crop of cotton of this year's production nor permanently maintain the price. Other factors and the law of supply and demand must inevitably have their influence. These facts the cotton planters ought to carefully study.

Every individual grower must, therefore, for himself, in the light of this world situation, decide as to whether he will take the chances of selling at present or of withholding his cotton after he has sold enough to take care of his obligations.

Are We Not Ungrateful?

Spartanburg Herald.

We have reached the conclusion that there is an element of ingratitude and perhaps some cowardice in the attitude some of us are taking toward the present so-called business depression in our section of the country. If we continue to talk of "the situation" and to complain about business not being as good as it has been we will degenerate into a community of whining fault-finders and become a set of grouches unable to pull ourselves together and do anything worth while.

As a matter of fact, there are so many things for which we in this community should give thanks daily, it is really shameful ingratitude to be complaining. When we look upon the strange and complicated conditions in other countries, the end, or outcome, of which no human mind can anticipate, and then remember the conditions under which we live, making for long years of peace and development, in an atmosphere of courage and confidence, that he whine and fret under a temporary restraint is by no means a recommendation of our courage or manhood.

We of the South have no just cause to find fault. Our section of the country has enjoyed marvelous development within the last ten years. The soil of our region is fertile, and we are just beginning to learn its possibilities; our climate is a wonderful gift of nature and our people are of one blood, united in their ideals and aspirations working for a common country and building upon sound principles with honest effort and mutual respect. In this situation there is only need for courage and energy, with an intelligent appreciation of the possibilities of our country under slightly changed methods of agricultural development.

For a number of years the people of the South have been preached to by those pointing out the necessity of farming along different lines. These students of our conditions have held over us the coming of the boll weevil that would some day make the production of cotton well near impossible, but as yet the weevil has not arrived to force the change they have so much desired. In its stead, however, a new and unlooked-for situation has developed which will serve as well as the boll weevil to prove to even the most

thick-headed landlord or tenant the fallacy of our one-crop basis of operations. In the language of the market, the South has been "caught long" on cotton, and it is going to suffer, as have cotton gamblers many times before been caught in this predicament. The South ought to profit by this experience, and we believe it will to such an extent as to bring about the beginning of an agricultural revolution.

The thing for the South to do is to cease whining and grouching and put all her energy into the effort of her history to pull together, forget the pinch and go ahead. It can be done.

Custom and Liars.

Fountain Inn Tribune.

Custom comes very near ruling the world. In this section it is customary to resent the lie. Judging from the almost universal resentment of that accusation, one would be justified in concluding that all men in the South recognize a lie as an unworthy, despicable thing.

Of course if they thought it an honor to lie, they would not resent being called liars. But, realizing that to lie is contemptible they resent being called liars, and fisticuffs follow.

That is a reasonable explanation of the custom, isn't it? Of course it is. The explanation is perfect, except for the fact that it isn't true. If it were true that men resent the lie because they are above lying, then no lies would be told. But as a matter of fact men resent the lie merely to carry out their bluff of being honest men.

I could call the names of a score of men in this neighborhood who never tell the truth except by accident, and yet any one of them would fight a buzz-saw if the buzz-saw called him a liar.

In fact, I am inclined to think that the man who is quickest to resent the lie is the one who keeps a six-cylinder, electric starting, 90-horse power lying apparatus running on high through all his days.

A WARNING TO MANY

Some Interesting Facts About Kidney Troubles.

Few people realize to what extent their health depends upon the condition of the kidneys.

The physician in nearly all cases of serious illness, makes a chemical analysis of the patient's urine. He knows that unless the kidneys are doing their work properly, the other organs cannot readily be brought back to health and strength.

When the kidneys are neglected or abused in any way, serious results are sure to follow. According to health statistics, Bright's disease which is really an advanced form of kidney trouble, caused nearly ten thousand deaths in 1913, in the state of New York alone. Therefore, it behooves us to pay more attention to the health of these most important organs.

An ideal herbal compound that has had remarkable success as a kidney remedy is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy.

The mild and healing influences of this preparation, in most cases, is soon realized, according to sworn statements and verified testimony of those who have used the remedy.

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Swamp-Root is sold by every druggist in bottles of two sizes—50c and \$1.00.

From all reports the War will last twelve months. Why not prepare now by planting Onion Sets and Cabbage Plants now. I have the frost proof Cabbage plants that will head in the winter time and you won't have to pay three or four cents for your cabbage and then you might be able to sell some. I will have on hands all fall the best Cabbage Plants for fall the "Augusta Truck-er." Don't talk war but come to Mackorell's Grocery and buy Onion Sets and Cabbage Plants and anything you want in the Grocery line.

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The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is Equally Valuable as a General Tonic because it Acts on the Liver, Drives Out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. For Grown People and Children.

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No. 113—Charleston, Columbia and intermediate stations 10:05 a. m.

No. 114—Marion, Blacksburg, Charlotte and intermediate stations, 1:35 p. m.

No. 117—Columbia, Kingsville and intermediate stations, 3:31 a. m.

Trains leave Lancaster for:

No. 118—Kingsville, Columbia and intermediate stations, 8:31 a. m.

No. 113—Rock Hill, Blacksburg, Marion, Charlotte and intermediate stations, 10:05 a. m.

No. 114—Kingsville, Columbia, Charleston and intermediate stations 1:35 p. m.

No. 117—Rock Hill, Yorkville and intermediate stations, 7:48 p. m.

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Lancaster & Chester Ry. Co.

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Eastern Time.

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Lv. Fort Lawn 6:30a—3:55p

Lv. Bascomville 6:47a—4:15p

Lv. Richburg 6:58a—4:30p

Ar. Chester 7:40a—5:15p

EASTBOUND.

Lv. Chester 9:30a—6:45p

Lv. Richburg 10:20a—7:27p

Lv. Bascomville 10:31a—7:33p

Lv. Fort Lawn 11:03a—7:55p

Ar. Lancaster 11:30a—8:25p

Connections—Chester, with Southern, Seaboard and Carolina & North-western Railways.

Fort Lawn, with Seaboard Air Line Railway.

Lancaster, with Southern Railway.

A. P. McLURE, Supt.